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LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

"Will Peter Jackson sign?" takes the place of the other recent conundrum, "Will Cleveland sign?" Cleveland let it go by default.

It seems that special agent Martin, of the United States Land Office, went to Death Valley, California, to settle some disputed land claims. It is pretty good evidence of the potency of the American mania for land grabbing that it induces men to locat in a desert where lizards are a staple article of food.

Mr. G. Cleveland's heart has doubtless throbbed in sympathy with that of Kaiser William since he read the Emperor's rebuke to disloyal ones who stood near the throne, and his remarks on the divine right of kings. Although, much to his regret, G. C. is not a king, he feels that he can do no wrong, and that the Gormans and others who dare to be "disloyal" deserve

The military experts and prophets all predicted that, while Japan would probably get the advantage of China in the earlier stages of the war, the latter would surely be victorious in the end. If China is going to fulfill these predictions she ought to begin to furnish some premonitory symptoms of her intention soon. Thus far she has done little more than demonstrate her incompetence.

Our Pythian friends seem to have been stampeded by the heat at Washington. Perhaps it was an oversight on the part of the Indianapolis brethren not to have supplied the Supreme Lodge delegates v ta fans while the question of locating the next encampment was pending. This is the first time that Indianapolis has ever been discriminated against on the score of climate, and even the action of the Supreme Lodge should advertise it as a winter resort.

In his ringing speech at Bangor Governor McKinley did not forget to pay a tribute to the administration of President Harriwhich now constitutes the cornerstone of the Republican position before the "When President Harrison went out of power," he said, "while his administration had paid off more than \$296,000,000 of the principal and interest of the national debt, without issuing a single bond for any purpose, he was able to turn over to the administration which succeeded him a surplus of \$124,000,000, including the gold reserve." Democrats are not likely to challenge comparison between that administration and the present one.

The New York Evening Post is compelled to admit that the Louisiana sugar planters and the California beet sugar makers have s just grievance against the government because of its stoppage of the bounty midway in the production of the year's crop. It even goes so far as to say that they should not be subjected to the delay and expense of an appeal to the courts. This means, of course, that upon the meeting of Congress the law should be so amended as to postpone the date for the taking effect of the sugar schedule. If all the amendments urged by Democrats and mugwun as desirable in the celebrated Go Cleveland tariff law are really made will be very little left of that very defective measure

The Journal has already commended the action of the Memphis grand jury in returning indictments against the persons engaged in the recent lynching of six negroes near that city, and now it must express its unqualified approval of the resolutions adopted by a citizens' mass meeting on the same subject. There is no mistaking the temper or spirit of these resolutions. They are the indignant protest, tardy, perhaps, but none the less sincere, of law-abiding citizens who feel that the South has rested quiet too long under the disgrace brought upon it by its lawless class. No equal number of citizens in any Northern city could have denounced mob violence more unsparingly or shown a more determined purpose to bring the offenders to justice than this Memphis mass meeting did, and it would be ungenerous to doubt its sincerity. Its action is the most pronounced and encouraging indication that has appeared in the South of a good citizens' movement against mob violence and in favor of justice and

fair play for the negro. It is hard to keep Methodist preachers out of politics, and there is really no reason why they should be kept out, but, on the contrary, good cause why they should actively participate. Being intelligent men, they see where evil is, and, being aggressive, naturally feel called on to attack it wherever found. It would never do for lay brethren to speak of the sins of Democracy as the preachers did in the Lafayette conference on Saturday, but those good men may be excused for their strong language because of their vivid comprehension of the enormity of heing a Democrat. There world's record was made." Now, this

publican must admit, in the assertion of one reverend brother that the greatest political sin was to vote for a Democrat and the next to that to vote the Prohibition ticket, but it does sound a little severe to hear from another brother that the "Democratic party should be blown to hell with dynamite." It seems better to let doom overtake the unhappy party in the natural course of events, but, as before remarked, these fiery souls can have no compromise with sin, and-well, at any rate, he declined to apologize, and what can the bishop and the elders do about it?

A SIGNIFICANT MOVEMENT. "God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform," runs an old hymn, and in view of the possible results of the Democratic revolt in Louisiana one is led to wonder if the hand of Providence is not

at work to bring good out of evil. For many years past the solid South has been an insuperable obstacle to good government and a standing menace to the peace and welfare of the country. Under it, or rather behind it, the Democratic party has become so strongly intrenched that the national government has been unable to enforce the Constitution and laws in the South, fair elections have become an impossibility and republican government has ceased to exist. Whether these conditions were a result of the solid South or whether they produced that condition is not worth while to inquire. One complemented the other, and both worked together to a common end. The solid South has stood like stone wall in the pathway of progress, and all efforts to break it down have been unavailing.

In the last presidential election one of the most effective Democratic campaign cries, indeed, the most effective in the South, was "No force bill, no negro domination." As an appeal to Southern prejudice and passion this was happily conceived, and, without doubt, it was very effectual in stemming the Populist tide and holding the Southern States in the Democratic line. The Democratic party came into power pledged to repeal the national election law, dishonestly styled "the force bill," and it lost no time in doing so. That is the only promise it has kept. There was great rejoicing among Democrats over the repeal of this law. It had been denounced as more infamous ever than "the infamous McKinley law," and its repeal was hailed as a great triumph for Democracy. It was intended to promote dishonest elections, to facilitate the disfranchisement of colored voters, and to solidify Democratic power in the South. This was the intention of the repeal, but that has not been its effect. Its effect has been to remove the "force bill" issue from politics and leave the South free to seek other ssues. There is no longer any force bil and "no negro domination" has ceased to serve as a Democratic campaign cry. The Democratic party itself has abolished this

or the repeal of the so-called force bill the Democrats of Louisiana in open revolt on the tariff question. Thousands of men who never voted anything but straight Democratic ticket in their lives have declared their intention of voting for Republican candidates for Congress. This means that they will align themselves with the hitherto disfranchised negroes and will see that their votes are counted. In other words, it means that, notwithstanding the repeal of the national election law, a fair election is likely to be held in Louisiana. the first in recent years, and that with the "no force bill and no negro domination" issue eliminated the Republican party may yet get a strong and permanent foothold in that State. It may be the beginning of the breaking up of the solld South.

ctive weapon, and within a few months

# OUR FAST RACE TRACK.

The great performance of Robert J. this city last week and the discovery that Indianapolis has the fastest and best racing track in the country nave elicited various comments. Eastern papers which do not often find space for Western news gave this a prominent place, with the an nouncement that "the Indianapolis traci now holds the world's pacing record and came within a fraction of a second of the world's trotting record." One or two papers in cities with rival tracks have questioned the time, but that is too well established to be brought in any doubt. The Connersville News says it is believed by good judges that, under similar circumstances, Robert J. could have made his record still lower if he had gone the mile over the Connersville track, adding, "In shape the two tracks are very similar, but the Indianapolis track is almost as hard as a cement pavement, while the Connersville track is always springy. This shows unfamiliarity with the facts. It is the opinion of horsemen who saw Robert J.'s performance last week that he could have gone the mile in a second and a half or two seconds better time than he did if his owner and driver had wanted to lower his record that much. As it was, he made a record which is not likely to be broken until it is done on the Indianapolis track, which, by the way, is noted for its springiness instead of its hardness, as the Connersville News intimates. They raise fine horses in Fayette county, and Connersville has a fairly good track, but when the Fayette county horses want to make a record that will attract attention they should come here.

Of course there is no rejoicing in Terre Haute over Robert J.'s performance and the advertising of the Indianapolis track. The Gazette says: "Now that the records have been broken on the slow tracks it is only reasonable to expect the racing season of 1894 to end in a blaze of glory here in Terre Haute, with a mile in two minutes on the best track in the world." If the Gazette will interview Mr. Budd Doble and other hersemen who will be in that city during the races soon to come off there it may obtain information that will induce it to reconsider its opinion regarding the slowness of the Ladianapolis track. The Mail, showing more temper, says: "The Indianapolis people with their characteristic porcine proclivity seemed to derive more gratification from the fact that Robert J. lowered the Terre Haute track record than from the fact that a new

the fastest in the country and because Robert J. chose to advertise it is no reason why Indianapolis people should be charged with porcine proclivities. Of course the Mail did not intend to be disagreeable, but it ought not to say such things. Meanwhile the Indianapolis track holds the world's pacing record.

### OPENING OF THE SCHOOL YEAR.

The public schools open to-day, but until there is a decided change in temperature it is safe to say that little good will be accomplished by teachers or pupils. The summer vacation is long, but in this latitude benefit would result from making it at least two weeks longer. Oppressively warm weather may asually be counted on until the middle of September, and June, three weeks of which are a part of the school year, is apt to be one of the hottest months. This has been an exceptional season because of its continuous heat, but the high temperature of the two months named is not at all unusual, and should be considered as an important element in regulating school sessions. In St. Louis, Kansas City and several other interior cities the schools opened a week ago, but no one will go so far as to say that at the end of the year St. Louis children will have a week's advantage of pupils here. Neither would they have a perceptible advantage were the sessions here begun a week later. It is true that the modern system of education is a good deal of a cramming process, and pupils must begin early and continue late if they absorb all that is laid down in the schedule, but still it seems as if due allowance should be made for the physical condition of the student. Every adult, no matter how eager his intellectual hunger, knows that he can with difficulty fix his mind on books with the mercury in the nineties; how much more difficult it must be for the child who has not yet discovered the importance of learning a little of everything-let us hope, also, good deal of something-within a given

One of the first acts of the Oklahoma Legislature was to pass a free-and-easy divorce law. The object was to make the obtaining of a divorce so easy in Oklahoma that it would be an inducement for persons desiring to break the marriage relation to come there, thus stimulating immigration and promoting business. Some lawyers went so far as to publish advertisements calling attention to the law and offering their services under it. It was a disgraceful business, and probably led to the granting of a large number of divorces. Now comes a decision of the territorial Supreme Court nullifying all divorces granted under the act referred to and declaring that subsequent marriages contracted by persons so divorced are bigamous. It would be difficult to decide who are more contemptible, those who passed the disgraceful law or those who hastened to take advantage of it and now find themselves liable to punishment for bigamy.

Many persons think it a violation of law to send dunning postal cards. This is a mistake. Such cards are only a violation of law if they contain scurrilous or libelous matter. A mere demand for the payment of debt, however peremptory or however often it may be made, does not come within the law. A case in point was decided a few days ago in Baltimore. A banker who had obtained several judgments against a certain debtor sent thirty postal cards between Jan. 1 and Aug. 25, demanding an early settlement. The creditor sued him before a United States commissioner for defamation of character. The commissioner held that as the cards contained no libelous matter there had been no violation of law. If a person has a just claim against another he may send a postal card requesting payment every day in the year, but he may not use threatening or libelous language.

Perhaps they are true, and probably not -the watermelon stories that come from the sunny South just now, but here is the latest: An Arkansas farmer named Thompson, tired of the raids on his melon patch, inserted poison into some of the finest specimens of the fruit and then went about his chores. In the course of time a neighbor crossed the field and found his own son, Thompson's son and a third boy lying dead among the vines. He "called Thompson's attention" to the circumstance, and finding him responsible, shot him dead. It is a pretty good summer story that can record four fatalities at the expense of but one melon, and the Southern sensation vender must take high rank in a dull season.

Postmaster Dayton, of New York, who is now in London investigating its postal system, finds much to admire and commend but he has seen nothing to convince him that it would be wise for the government to go into the postal telegraph business. "It has never seemed to me," he says, "that the assumption of the telegraph business by the government in America was a practical measure. I think so less than ever now, since I have come into contact with British experience on the subject." Postmaster Dayton is, however, impressed with the usefulness of the parcels post system in London, and says he shall try to have it introduced in New York.

An exchange says of Mr. Peck, who has just been renominated for the office of Governor by Wisconsin Democrats, that he is one of the few humorists whom people are willing to take seriously in the ordinary business of life. It will be news to a large number of people that Mr. Peck is a humorist. It is true that he is the author of "Peck's Bad Boy," but to call that coarse and dreary production humor is to do great injustice to the really funny men of the press.

Bostonians were shocked the other day by seeing in a shop window a display of door mats on each of which was a representation of the "Angelus" in gay colors. They need not have been so horrified. The groundwork of the "Angelus" is a potato field, and why not stand on it?

Maybe a little of the weather got into the tempers of the Methodist ministers at Lafayette and heafed their righteous wrath against the sinful Democracy up to the boiling point.

The one time Pythian sisters are now Rathbone sisters. They quarreled with the Pythian brethren, but does their wrath

Corbett has "signed," and now the world waits breathlessly on Jackson. Will he kindly shorten the suspense?

### BUBBLES IN THE AIR. One Would Think So.

Watts-Got hold of the latest song yet-'Pretty Swallows, Fare Thee Well?" Potts-No. Where did you hear it; at temperance meeting?

A Testimonial.

"To the Hirzootine Hair Vigor Company: Gentlemen-Three years ago my hair began coming out in handfuls. Within a year I was as bald as a fried egg. Then I | Post. heard of your remarkable remedy and be- The oldest inhabitant came in to say that

to its powers to say that I am now the candidate of the Populist party for a seat in the Legislature."

And He Loved Her No More. Chollie-Would that I were the glove on this fair hand. Miss Manyseasons-Not at all a bad idea.

You are only a kid, you know. Great Expectations. If all the small boys would turn out As their mothers think they should,

#### Hoe corn or saw the wood. THE INDIANA PRESS.

There'd be no men to tote the hod,

Tariff reform has increased the price of sugar and destroyed our Cuban market for flour.—Richmond Palladium.

Sugar ought to be placed on the free list if it is in the power of the Republican party to do it.—Marion Chronicle. The Democratic orators who attempt to defend the new tariff law are confronted by the ugly fact that a Democratic President refused to sign it.—Shelbyville Re-

What Mr. Cleveland called "party perfidy and party dishonor." the Democratic State platform of Indiana calls a "substantial measure of reform."-Crawfordsville Journal.

Don't bore your Democratic neighbor just now with too frequent allusions to the wisdom of his party managers. I. no doubt feels sufficiently humiliated.-Kendallville Standard.

It is no longer a question as to whether or not Cleveland is better than his party. There is no "better" in the case. All the question at issue is, "Which is the worse?"

—Martin County Tribune.

The man carrying home a lighter package of sugar for a dollar that has been harder to earn than any dollar he ever owned wonders how tariff "reform" helping him.-Danville Republican. Importations of foreign goods are on the

increase by reason of the lower duties, and these imports deprive the American workingman of the chance to make the same articles here.-Huntington Herald. The Indianapolis Sentinel says the only danger of the Democratic party now is over-confidence. We, have not been able to discover any such symptoms among Democrats here.—Vincennes Commercial. It was through the efforts of Charles L.

Henry that five of the seven glass factories were located in Anderson and the operatives in these factories are not blaming reduced .- Anderson Bulletin. The farmer pays 40 per cent. more for his sugar and sells his wool in competi-

tion with the Australian flock master

whose sheep need no feeding in winter.

This is the way the Democratic party

legislates for the farmer .- Peru Repub-Granulated sugar may be cheaper than it was a year ago, but you could by twenty pounds for a dollar last June, and at one time under the "infamous" McKinley law you could buy twenty-two pounds for a dollar. The most you can buy, under he present tariff law is seventeen pounds

for a dollar.-Muncie Times. Democratic newspapers are in an agony of glorification over the fact that glass works in the gas belt and at Pittsburg are resuming operations. We are prepared to offer a reward to one of them that will announce editorially that in all these re-sumptions the workingmen have accepted a reduction in wages of 221/2 per cent.

New Albany Tribune. Hon. George W. Cooper, Bynum, Holman and associates by their vote aided in destroying the great flour trade built up by the millers of the winter wheat growing States with Cuba and South American States under the reciprocity clause in the McKinley bill, Indiana suffers as much if not more than any other State by this vicious legislation.—Columbus Republican.

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. In Berlin they sell sheet music by the

bound, and they print the best music on very heavy paper. Besides being a clergyman, the Rev. J. M. Springer, of Belle Vernon, Pa., is

ustice of the peace, and undertaker and a furniture dealer. He can also make an omelette and edit a paper better than the At a confederate reunion of Gen. John Echols's old brigade at Union, W. Va., on

the 28th of last month, the General called the roll of his old regiment, and frequently answered for the absent, "Dead upon the field of battle. At present there are 155 women studying medicine in Paris, of whom only sixteen are natives of France, the largest number

being Russians. On the other hand, of 164 women attending the faculty of belles let-ires, 141 are French women. To encourage devotion to athletics a German high schools, Emperor William has

signified his intention of offering prizes, Circulars have been sent out to find out at how many of the high schools rowing clubs have been established. Queen Victoria's walking stick once be longed to Charles II, and is made of

branch of the historic oak tree in which he hid. On the plain gold top the Queen has fastened a little Indian idol, which was part of the loot of Seringapatam. Lord Rosebery says that as soon as the story of his sleeplessness got into the newspapers, after he entered Gladstone's

Cabinet, he was deluged with cures. One

easiest, was to sip before going to bed a

f the first, and what seemed to him the

tumbler of hot water. He tried it, and since has had no further trouble of the kind. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, the French author and statesman, who is now ninety, writes and corrects his proof sheets without the use of spectacles. He believes in the doctrine of hard work, and says: "If you want to live to be old, be always at

work, and diligently. Do not listen to those who aspire to save enough money to rest. They are lazy bodies." The Hungarians are indignant with Count Esterhazy because he has named a racehorse Kossuth. A Buda Pesth newspaper says: "We will take an oath that

this horse will not race in Buda Pesth. It is true a certain kind of roast beef has been named after the Esterhazys, and an epoch has been named after Kossuth, but a racehorse shall not be called by that name.' A neighbor of Rudyard Kipling in Vermont says that the famous novelist and ballad writer is neither a Dr. Jekyll nor a

Mr. Hyde. He is simply a brilliant man who lacks tact. His fame came to him while he was still young, and it has made him somewhat arrogant. The good people of Vermont are inclined to be very cordial to Kipling, but he deliberately renders himself "impossible." Barney Langtry, the Democratic candi-

date for Secretary of State in Kansas, is the owner of a ranch of 13,000 acres in Chase county. The tract stretches a length of thirteen miles on either side of Fox creek, which flows the year round and furnishes an abundance of water for three thousand cattle which feed in the pastures. On his ranch Mr. Langtry has a park in which he is collecting deer, antelope, elk and buffalo.

The ease with which F. Marion Crawford turns out a new and readable novel every few months is one of the amazing phenomena of the contemporary fiction crop. It is explained on the ground that Mr. Crawford is a man of robust build and vigorous health, that he is possessed of sufficient wealth to keep him safe from financial worry, that he has traveled widely, and has had great social opportunities, and finally, that he loves his work.

O summer in September, O summer that is not Affected by a cold wave; Where did you get that hot? —Detroit Free Press.

# SHREDS AND PATCHES.

The rain doesn't appear to know that it is on the free list .- Philadelphia Times. Summer is lingering in the lap of autumn She lacks the get-up-and-get spirit .- New Orleans Picayune. People are usually willing to do their

of it.-Atchison Globe, Young Father-What's the baby crying for? Young Mother-Because I told him he looked like you .- Tit-Bits. What a pity it is that our neighbors do not know as well as we do what is best

duty, but they do not like to do too much

for them.-Chicago Standard. The mugwump editor is never so happy as when engaged in hunting down something to make himself unhappy.-Washington

is nothing but plain truth, as every be positively unkind. Because our track is gan using it, and it is sufficient testimony last evening's singular phenomenon hap that was secured by correcting a previous i nessee editors

pened frequently when he was young, and that it was called rain .- Pittsburg Chronicle Another new political party has appeared

in Kansas. The gentleman's name, however, is not announced .- New York Press. General Weaver is so distrustful of the Democrats that he will hardly venture into the egg-plant districts.-Washington Post. Speaking of Mrs. James Coleman Dray-

ton, her husband now wishes that he had never Astor to marry him.-Pittsburg Caronicle Telegraph. Emperor William again reasserts his conviction that he gets his crown from

heaven. But where, oh, where did his yap come from?-New York World. Senator Jones is looking around to find the hole that he left in the Republican party by withdrawing from it. What Jones needs is a microscope.—New York Tribune.

### JOY IN ENGLAND.

### Scenes Following the Announcement of the New Tariff Law.

Pittsburg Dispatch. O. M. Hartzel, the well-known iron broker, who has just returned from a European business trip, brings back some very

suggestive information concerning the reception in England of the news of the passage of the new tariff measure. Mr. Hartzel was abroad only a very few weeks, but most of his time was spent in and about the manufacturing centers of England. The gentleman is known to be an authority on matters of trade interest, and what he says regarding the jubilee on the other side of the water after it had become generally known that the McKinley law was no longer in effect carries with it a very important

lesson. During his stay abroad Mr. Hartzel was associated at all times with business men. For this reason he was abundantly able to study their attitude toward this country, and observe with what interest they were watching every legislative move in the United States that had any bearing on the tariff question. The English merchants and manufacturers had viewed with pleasure the change of administration, and Mr. Hartzel said they were profuse in their predic-tions of the great boost their trade would receive after the Democratic Congress had once commenced tampering with the American tariff laws. When the Pittsburg iron broker first arrived in London the manufacturers told him with great gusto of the magnificent benefits Engiand would from the "tariff reform" in the United States. Said Mr. Hartzel:

"When the news reached England that the Democratic Congress had finally passed a w tariff law there was a universal re-July demonstrations. Manufacturers and workingmen seemed to be frantic for joy. There were great processions, mass meetings were held in the large industrial towns and for a time everything took on a holiday appearance. These great jollifications were what was working to accomplish the ruin of American industries, and giving British trade an impetus at our expense was enough to make any citizen of the United States turn sick at heart.

"My business called me to Manchester just at the time the new tariff bill became a law. There was a great demonstration among the workingmen at this place, but at Leeds, which is not far distant, the people in the factories dropped their tools, rushed into the streets, and soon a procession of five thousand was marching from place to place, celebrating the death of the McKinley bill. Of course, I had supposed that the Englishmen would be pleased at the partial overthrow of our protective system, but I was not prepared for scenes of this kind. There were banners floating, drums beating, a great blaze of torches and a hurricane of speeches throughout the

manufacturing districts of England. "In many places copies of McKinley's autograph would have sold for a guinea apiece, and it was not because McKiniev was loved, but because even the English children hated him. Why, they accused him of hampering English manufacturing interests. The thought of America's in-terets never enters their heads. They are occupied with making more work for their own cheap laborers. When I ever manifested disappointment over the policy that had been pursued by the Democrats the English merchants took offense. what's the matter with the Democrats' they would inquire with an injured air, and then follow this with the declaration 'Your Democrats are making England: let

em alone. These British manufacturers and merchants now seem to have come around to the point once more where they assume that the United States is maintained solely for their benefit. They have long been watching this country with greedy eyes, and now John Bull is rubbing his hands over an inrush of his wares and the displacement of our high wages through the breaking down of our protection barriers. 'While in Manchester I made an observation one day concerning the provision that would regulate foreign goods that had been manufactured previous to the passage of the law. The face of the old English cloth manufacturer who was seated

at my side blanched. 'I am a ruined man,

he cried. Why is this?' I asked. "'I had my factory going day and night for nine months,' he answered, 'before a new tariff bill was made in the United States. I have had all this stock accumulating in bond ready to pour into America as soon as the new bill passed. According to this ruling I shall be compelled to pay tariff on all these goods.' This only goes to show how these Englishmen had been preparing all this time to profit by our experimental legislation.
"'Just see what this new tariff policy of

yours will do for Great Britain, said an English manufacturer to me one day. Then I told him what I had observed during my travels over the island. I found that the manufacturers and capitalists were thriving, but the condition of the working classes was sor quainted with in this country. I told him now miserable their homes were compared with abodes of our working people. Our working classes know nothing of the miserable dependence of their tollrs. I told him of the great numbers of women and girls I had found in English factories and even digging in the fields. Our women, explained, were not compelled to become

'Oh, well,' said this well-fed and selfsatisfied British tradesman, 'we thrive very well and where's the use to bother about

# THE GRAND ARMY.

#### Probability that It Has Reached and Passed Its Maximum Membership. New York Sun.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is to be held at Pittsburg during the coming week, is the twenty-eighth in its history. For several years past its reunions chanced to possess special features of interest. In 1891 came the celebration of its first quarter of a century of existence, its silver anniversary. The next year, when the meeting was held at Washington, Congress and the other branches of the government gave it a generous support, while a dramatic feature was the march along Pennsylvania avenue, contrasting 1865 and 1892. Last year the gathering was at Indianapolis, the scene of the first national encampment in 1866; and again there were reminiscences and pathetic contrasts, while the opportunity of combining with it a visit to Chicago presumably swelled the gathering. This year, perhaps, the most notable thing is that for the first time the na-

tional encampment is held in Pittsburg. although smaller cities have so often Washington and Boston have each had it twice; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, New Haven, Harrisburg, Providence, Spring-field (Miss.), Albany, Dayton, Baltimore, Denver, Minneapolis, Portland (Me.), San Francisco, St. Louis, Columbus, Milwausee and Detroit have had it once each. It is noticeable that neither New York nor Brooklyn appears in this list.

A curious fact is that while the Grand Army is mostly made up of enlisted men, the idea of the society originated with two staff officers, neither of whom had ever held command rank. The first general suggestion of it was made by Chaplain W J. Rutledge to his tent mate, surgeon B. F. Stephenson, of the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry, while on General Sherman's expedition to Meridian. Dr. Stephenson.

after the close of the war, planned the organization, drew up a ritual, and as "Commander of the Department of Illinois," signed the charter of Post 1 at Decatur. He is recognized as the founder of the society. That first post, formed in April, 1866, consisted of only a dozen members; but the idea spread like wildfire. By July 12 following there were thirty-nine posts in Illinois, and a department convenion was held. Several weeks earlier Wisconsin had begun to found posts, Iowa fol-lowed, and in November the first of the national encampments was held. From the West the society spread to he East; and when Dr. Stephenson died, b. 1871, it was already a powerful organization, although destined to become many times greater. When its membership exceeded 400,000, and was still growing, it seemed even possible to reach the half million mark. But the turn of the tide came. Two years ago, for the first time, there was an omen of decline. A gain of only 1,200 names for

error in adding about 3,000 names without authority, so that otherwise there would have been an actual loss amounting to up ward of 1,700. An official report accordingly declared that "practically it may be said that the membership of the Grand Army is new at its highest point. It no doubt will remain at about the same figures for a few years to come, when necessarily it decrease, and the decrease will be rapid." Last year, at Indianapolis, the presiding officer announced a loss of over 2,000 names, and there was a greater falling off through deaths than had ever been known in the history of the society. Still, even then there was a pardonable reluctance to confess that the ebb had fully started, the year's loss being attributed to "the de-termination to weed out all members who were practically a dead weight to the order, together with the pressure in financial matters throughout the country. Hence the statistics of the approaching meeting at Pittsburg will be watched with great interest. If they show a still further diminution this will create no surprise. Certainly it need not be the forerunner of

### tion and gratitude. THE PENSION ROLL.

any loss of enthusiasm in the Grand Army,

while the dwindling of its numbers wil

add a pathetic element to its astonishing

career which is likely to endear it still more to the peop's. With its decrease henceforth in public affairs may come even

an increase in its hold upon national affec-

### It Is in Constant Peril While in the Custody of the Democratic Party.

Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks at Evansville. The present administration was inaugurated by a war upon the pension roll. This was foreshadowed during the presidential campaign, when the leading Democratio paper of the South, the Louisville Courier-Journal, made violent assaults upon the pension policy of the Republican party. The appointment of Hoke Smith as Secretary of the Interior Department seemed to justify the fear that there would be a radical departure in pension administration. His lessons in patriotism were learned too far south to be reassuring to the friends of the pensioners. The earliest acts of the department were the dropping of pensioners from the rolls without notice and without warning. Many who had been placed there years before, and upon full and complete evidence, were suddenly dropped, and without the assignment of reasons therefor. Imputations of fraud and dishonesty were cast upon them without a chance being given them to justify themselves. Subsequently many were restored to the rolls after they had furnished new evidence at great trouble and expense, and after they had suffered for the want of the small pittance which had been so cruelly withheld from them. Thousands suffered humiliation and loss at the hands of the hostile administration of the Pension De-

The Republican party regards the pension roll as indeed a roll of honor. It contains the names of thousands who dared all in the hour of direct necessity. The lessons of their sacrifices and their sufferngs are among the richest blessings that shall be bequeathed to posterity. History is enriched by the heroic devotion of the soldiers of the Republic. Who can forget the sublime courage of the color-bearer at Gettysburg? . When that great tragedy was being enacted the color-bearer of an Indiana regiment was struck down; instantly a guard seized the colors and bore them forward; he, too, fell mortally wounded, and another took his place, forgetful of all save the honor of the flag. He in turn fell a martyr to his country's cause. Courage was put to the highest test: further effort seemed to be madness itself. The Colonel called one of his trusted men and handing the colors to him said: "Sergeant, take this flag; defend it; do not surrender it in dishonor; return with it or report the reason why." The heroic sergeant took the colors and marched against the cruel hall of war. When the battle ceased he had not surrendered and he had not returned, but God Almighty knew the reason why. With the flag about him, he had given the highest proof of his devotion to his country's cause; he

had given life itself. Let Democracy touch not one worthy name upon the pension roll; if there be one unfairly there it should be removed, but only upon notice and in an orderly way. The pensioner has vested right, and nothing short of fraud, established upon a fair hearing and by evidence, should be sufficient to deprive him of that right.

The injustice to pensioners was so flagrant, the indignation of the people became so pronounced that Congress was forced to enact a law recognizing the vested nature of the pensioner's rights and requir-ing due notice to him if suspected, and an opportunity to be heard in defense of his claims. The most abandoned criminal of the land enjoys the favor of a hearing. Neither his property nor liberty can be taken from him without formal procedure, and it is a significant fact that the officers of the Interior Department could not have granted the scant favor of notice and a hearing to the poor pensioners without being obliged to do so by an act of Congress. Such congressional interposition was never necessary under Republican administrations. No pensioner felt insecure in the enjoyment of his just rights so long as a Republican executive was in power. What will be the next blow struck at the pensioner, and upon whom will it fall? The air is filled with rumors of special agents in disguise who are searching every neighborhood to report upon those whose pensions, in their judgment, should be stopped. If these agents pursue their search in the malignant spirit manifested in the Interior Department, where over fifteen thousand names were dropped without hearing or warning, it will be impos-sible to tell the extent of the cost and

embarrassment to pensioners. To leave the pension roll in the keeping of the Democratic party is to place it in nstant peril. Are there not abundant evidences of a Democratic campaign of pension reform? At the recent session of Congress there were many increased appropriations for numerous purposes, but for pensioners the appropriations were \$29,000,pensioners will do well to keep an eye on the pension roll so long as it is in the custody of the Democratic party.

# DISGUST WITH DEMOCRACY.

## Meaning of Vermont's Majority as Interpreted by a Mugwump Organ.

The Vermont election affords the first real test of public sentiment as between the two great parties since the issues were made up this year, the contests in Alabama and Arkansas having been so complicated with the question of Populism, and the Republican party in each State being so weak, that the Democratic victories signified nothing as to popular feeling throughout the country.

Vermont, on the other hand, one-sided as it has always been politically, shows by the rising or falling of the Republican majority the drift of the tide throughout the North. It therefore means something that yesterday there was a Republican majority of 25,000 to 30,000 in the State. that some of the larger places gave greater Republican majoritles than ever before known since the organization of the party, and that the Democratic representation in the Legislature is cut down to the smallest figures for many years.

Disgust with the record of the Democratic party-that is what the result in Vermont means. It is a disgust so profound that many Democrats would not take the trouble to go to the polls, their vote falling off about a quarter as com-pared with the corresponding election of 1890. The Derhocrats of the Green Mountain State are as "indomitable" as are to be found anywhere, but even they have become wearied with the shuffling performances of their party since it came into full possession of the federal government. There is every reason to expect a similar nanifestation of public sentiment in Maine in the next week and throughout the North in November. Only one thing will save the Democrats in any State. That is, atrocious blundering on the part of the Republicans.

# The Two-Minute Horse.

Detroit Free Press. In the wonderful performance of Robert J. at Indianapolis, where he covered a mue in the phenomenal time of 2:0232, there is a promise that the two-minute horse will yet be found, and that a prophecy at which old turfmen laughed when it was made will be fulfilled. Some of the fast work of this remarkable season must be credited to the improved sulkies; yet the fact remains that they do not carry a horse along, and that scientific breeding is constantly developing greater courage, endurance and speed in the American trotter and pacer.

# Mild Regret.

New York Commercial Advertiser. It is graffying to know that there are Democratic newspapers down in Tennessee which are apologizing gently for the willful slaughter of the six menacled negro prisoners near Kerrville recently. When Artemus Ward's organ grinder, an Italian count, died in a Western town, some years ago, Artemus wrote: "I never was so ashamed in my life." His feelings, we presume, can be likened to those of the Teo-